

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. JOHNSON (of Kentucky) reported a bill authorizing a commutation of Soldiers' Bounty Lands.

[The first section of this bill provides that the soldiers of the late and present army shall be allowed to commute their land-patents or claims for money, at the rate of one dollar and forty cents per acre, to be paid in four annual instalments, by the Pension Agents appointed in the several States; provided that there be in all cases a complete relinquishment of all claims on said lands by the commutators to the United States. The second section of the bill makes the appropriation deemed necessary to carry the first into effect.]

AMELIA ISLAND & SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Mr. RHEA offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Marys river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and also any information he has, and may think proper to communicate, relative to an establishment made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States; as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana; together with the reasons inducing him to issue orders to suppress the said establishments.

Mr. RHEA said that the Establishments referred to in the resolution he had just offered, had already excited much attention throughout the country, which would be still more attracted to that point by the order given to suppress them. His object in offering this motion was to obtain such information as might satisfy the minds of the American people on the expediency of that measure.

Mr. FORSYTH moved to strike out the last clause of the proposed resolution. It would be an extraordinary course for the House to ask for the reasons of the measure in question, when they were distinctly and satisfactorily avowed in the Message of the President. To call upon him, after that exposition, to explain the reasons for his conduct, would be to cast a severe reflection on the Executive, as implying dissatisfaction at the reasons already given. For his own part, Mr. F. said, the conduct of the Executive appeared to him to have been perfectly correct; but he had no objection to any information desired, if asked for unconnected with the clause he had excepted to.

Mr. HUGH NELSON of Va. twice addressed the House on the main subject of the resolution, but, being interrupted in his remarks by incidental circumstances, we have connected his observations in the following report of the substance of them. A few remarks are added, which the interruptions referred to prevented him from making. Mr. N. was decidedly in favor of the motion. Like the honorable Speaker, who had alluded to this matter when in committee of the whole the other day, Mr. N. said, he felt his confidence in the Executive not diminished; like him, he felt confident that the measure of the suppression of these establishments, was founded, in their opinion, in a just sense of propriety, and in a desire to promote the public weal; and he believed that, for the satisfaction of the public, and for a just vindication of the Executive, these documents should be exhibited. I cannot but believe, said he, that the public will see, that, in this measure, the conduct of the government has been marked by a due respect to the rights of the Spanish provinces, and a vigilant and prompt attention to the rights and interests of our own country. It is the best interest of the Spanish provinces, embarked in the noble cause of emancipating themselves, to give evidence to the world, that all their proceedings are the result of just and sound principles; to repel and refute, by a high minded and magnanimous conduct, the malignant and calumnious representations, which would place them in the grade of savages and barbarians. A just regard to the opinions of the civilized world; a due estimate of their own dignity and self respect, will lead them to disclaim all connection with these piratical establishments. Their own interest would lead them to co-operate in the extinction of these hordes of buccaneers. There was a time when the union of Mr. GREGG, distinguished by his gallant exertions in the patriot cause of the Spanish Provinces, with their naval commander Aury, and supported by some of the high-minded and gallant spirits of our own late military establishment, might have led to the opinion, that it was a bold and valorous enterprise, to wrest from their oppressors a portion of their territory, and bravely to wage the war in the assailable dominions of the Spanish monarch. But the moment for that opinion is gone by; Mr. GREGG has abandoned them. Posey, and the other gallant spirits of this country, no more give color to the enterprise. And have they not themselves given further proofs, if proofs are wanting, that they are but a horde of buccaneers, invading our own territory and plundering our own citizens? See the accounts from Savannah. To believe that these settlements are sanctioned by the patriots, would be to degrade them from the high and dignified station which they hold in our estimation. That the patriots should themselves countenance such establishments, would be further to descend from the highest pinnacle of honorable elevation, to the lowest abyss of humiliation and contempt. Men embarked in the glorious and magnanimous struggle for freedom and the rights of man, can never stoop to

the condition of buccaneers, banditti and pirates. That the pulse of every lover of freedom should beat high, in sympathy with the assertors of the rights of man in every region, is consonant to the nature of man; but that ours should throb with delight at the success, and recoil to the heart on the defeat, of our neighbors, our brothers, inhabiting the same continent, migrating thither about the same period, and under circumstances very similar—with our brothers who were lately suffering as we did, from the cold and unfeeling oppressions produced on them by their kindred and their friends—is surely not to be wondered at. Similitude of suffering will produce congenial sympathy. Similitude of suffering in a similar and virtuous cause, will find no limit to its feeling. But feeling will not give us the correct standard whereby the course and conduct of the legislators entrusted with the guardianship of the rights and interests of their constituents, but just now successfully emerged from the same arduous and exalted struggle, should be regulated. This feeling must be tempered with sound discretion. Experience must teach us a little prudence. Who is there amongst us, of the most ardent of those whose feelings beat most high in the cause of revolutionary France, and who were most violent in denouncing the conduct and pacific policy of the great father of his country, for attempting to restrain those feelings within the limits of a sound and discreet prudence, who did not, when experience had shown us the mad policy of implicating our destinies with hers, who did not offer homage to the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of that great man? I was one of those who, as loudly as any other, denounced the proclamation of neutrality, and the, as we then called it, arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional interference of the executive, to restrain us from co-operating with our allies in the cause of freedom and the rights of man. The sagacity and virtue of the patriot now receive that homage and respect, which the wild extravagancies and ardent intemperance of youth then most vehemently denied. So will posterity act and decide, as to the conduct of our prudent administration. However amiable and estimable this ardent sympathy with our southern brethren, nobly redeeming themselves from an oppressive and odious bondage, may appear, yet a course dictated by sound discretion, and guided by caution and prudence, in an administration, must meet their approbation. Although some among us may see, in the conduct of the administration, a one-sided policy; may see, in every one of their acts, from the proclamation of 1815, issued to suppress an expedition said to be organizing in Louisiana, to the order for suppressing the establishments at Amelia Island and Galveston, that all these acts have been on one side; that they all bore against the provinces, against the cause in which the patriots are engaged—yet, Sir, I cannot doubt, that when this course shall be calmly and dispassionately scanned and examined, the judgment of the American people, and of an impartial posterity, will applaud the course, and see in it the result of a wise, virtuous, and patriotic policy. They will discern, in the proclamation issued by Mr. Madison, and in his declarations to the Spanish minister, that the flag of the patriots in our ports should be equally respected with every other, nothing but a determined adherence to the dictates of a just and impartial neutrality. They will see in the course of policy pursued by the new administration, as marked out to us in the President's message, that the conduct of the government has been most conciliatory and friendly; as friendly as it could be without engaging in the war on their side. In the declaration, that this contest is regarded, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights, our government has gone before every power, and has advanced, in an eminent degree, the interests of the provinces. It has given them countenance, and will increase for them the respect of other nations. The measure now taken is a strong one in their favor. The President in his message, has spoken of their rights as being equal to those of Spain. He has sent agents to communicate with them as the governments de facto, and has declared the right of this government to hold such communications with the provincial authorities. The agents are, it is true, informal, and have no commissions; yet their communications will be not the less respected. Going thither in a vessel of war, will give the stamp of authority to these communications, and cause them to be well received and attended to. This measure, in itself, goes far towards a recognition of their independence: it is every thing but an express acknowledgement. It gives them the advantages of such acknowledgement, without its disadvantages, and also without too great a compromise of the United States. The other part of the Message, which declares that the United States will not profit of their independence, will have a beneficial effect in favor of the provinces. It will dissipate the jealousies of England, and other powers, and lessen the desire, on their part, to oppose the independence of the provinces. The government has, therefore, done all that a wise policy and a benevolent feeling towards the provinces could require. They have, also, obeyed the imperative duty of a just neutrality. In the determination to require nothing peculiarly advantageous to the United States to be conceded, on the part of the provinces, a proper regard is had to their situation, and to the embarrassments under which they might be thrown by any undue concessions made. We all recollect, with grateful feelings, the

conduct of France to us in our revolutionary struggle; but we all remember too, the embarrassments experienced by us during their revolution, from the guarantee which, by treaty, we had made of their West India possessions. It is wished that the provinces should never be placed in a situation similar to ours, so as thereafter to be subject to any embarrassment from stipulations made by them. They are to be left free to consult their own best interest, and their own true policy. The daily intelligence which we receive from the Island of Amelia, proves the wisdom and prudence of our government in endeavoring to suppress these establishments. The world will do homage to the magnanimity and justice of the Spanish provinces in renouncing all connection with these settlements. It will raise the character of the United States, by showing their determination to put down all piratical establishments; that the movements of a people contending for their liberties, are totally different from the establishments of pirates and buccaneers. In entertaining the opinion that the provinces never sanctioned them, as is believed, we show respect to the colonies and raise their character. It is the interest of the colonies to disavow them, and thereby raise their character with us and with the European governments. It cannot be doubted they will disavow them, and they amongst us who stimulate them to an opposite policy, are not their real friends, but their worst enemies.

Mr. HOLMES (of Massachusetts) said he should never be opposed to any call for information on any subject, when wanted by the house. But it appeared to him that the call now proposed was unnecessary, since the resolution adopted the other day would embrace the information now desired. He thought the house should wait a day or two, to see whether they would not obtain, without any further call, all the information they desired from the executive. With this view, he moved that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON opposed the motion, urging some of the arguments comprehended in the above substantial statement of his remarks, as a reason against delay.

Mr. ROBERTSON (of Louisiana) read the resolution adopted the other day, calling for information respecting the state of the colonies of Spain in South America, that gentlemen might judge whether it comprehended the information now desired. It might be that, under this resolution, the President would consider that East Florida formed a portion of the colonies of South America, as well as any other province; and would transmit, therefore, all the information required in relation to Amelia Island, &c. Yielding to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that in a day or two the house would receive the information desired, Mr. R. thought it would be as well to let the resolution lie until the President's answer to the other call should be received. If that did not comprise the desired information, this resolution might then be taken up and passed.

Mr. MILLER (of South Carolina) was opposed to the proposed postponement of this motion; the objects of which, and of that which passed the other day, he said, were totally distinct. The object of that was to inquire into the political state of the Spanish colonies: the design of this was to satisfy the nation that the executive had acted on sufficient grounds in the course he had taken in regard to Amelia Island and Galveston. This, he said, was a reason sufficient to induce him to vote against laying the resolution on the table. If that motion should not prevail, he should vote for the amendment proposed by Mr. Forsyth, because the facts on which it was founded would certainly disclose the reasons of the measure. The Speaker had the other day intimated, on the floor of this house, that every act of the government, from the proclamation against the expedition said to be fitting out at New Orleans in 1815, to the present day, had been hostile to the Spanish Patriots. Now, Mr. M. said, he looked upon the information called for by the resolution as necessary to repel the reproach, from so high a source, thus thrown on the government. He therefore hoped the resolve would be suffered to pass.

Mr. JOHNSON (of Kentucky) said he had not understood the Speaker, in debate the other day, to have intimated that every act of the government had been hostile to the patriot cause; but that they had leaned to one side of the question; had borne more against the Patriots than against Spain. And if our acts had any operation at all, who could deny, Mr. J. asked, that what the Speaker had said, was the fact? Was not the proclamation of 1815 of that nature? It was issued in consequence of representations of the Spanish minister. Being issued at his instance, if it had any bearing at all, must it not have had a leaning against the Spanish Patriots? With regard to the seizure of Amelia Island, if that measure had any operation at all in regard to the two parties, must it not be against the Patriots? Theirs, he said, was a cause which he would not now advocate: but the sentiment avowed by the Speaker was his sentiment—one which he would avow in this house and every where—that whenever our acts had had a tendency to one side or the other, it was to the injury of the Patriots. Not that the Speaker meant to say, any more than himself, that our government intended hostility to that cause: for, Mr. J. said, he understood him to have unequivocally said, he had no doubt it would appear that the reasons of the executive for the measure in question had been sufficient to justify it. Mr. J. was in favor of laying the resolution on the table, until it

was ascertained whether the resolution was or was not necessary; in addition to that passed the other day.

Mr. RHEA opposed the motion to lay this resolution on the table, contending that its object was totally distinct from that passed the other day. That proposed an enquiry into the state of foreign nations: this proposed an enquiry into our own concerns—into a matter perhaps embracing a question of peace or war, and on which therefore Congress ought to have full information. If not laid on the table, Mr. R. said he should have no hesitation in voting for the amendment proposed by Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, opposed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, by arguments drawn from the Message, which he thought invited such a call. Mr. M. in the course of some remarks, which the reporter did not distinctly hear, referred to the bearing of the law of nations on the case of the occupation of neutral territory for military purposes, &c. Mr. H. coincided in the view taken the other day by the Speaker, that every act of this government in relation to the contest between Spain and the Colonies had borne hard on the latter; and he therefore desired further information on the subject embraced by the resolution.

Mr. HOLMES (of Mass) said he regarded the information sought by the resolution as exceedingly important. The fact of the suppression of the establishments at those places so often referred to, attracted the attention of the nation—and he was therefore in favor of the earliest official information on the subject, that the house might understand on what grounds the Executive of the United States had undertaken to suppress these establishments. Mr. H. was, however, of opinion that this resolution was unnecessary, being embraced in the general call made, a few days ago, for information on the political state of the Spanish provinces, of which East Florida, embracing Amelia Island, was one: and the same reasoning would apply to Galveston, situated on territory equally claimed by Spain and the United States. If, however, the information now desired should not be received, Mr. H. said, he should be one of the first to vote for it, considering it highly important. The intention to seize on these establishments, he said, when first informed of the fact; but he had no doubt the reasons for the measure would prove satisfactory to all. He would go as far as any gentleman, at any time, into an inquiry into the conduct of the executive; but he thought gentlemen were going too fast now, to call specifically for information which it was probable might reach the house before this second call could reach the President. He, therefore, hoped it would be laid on the table.

The question to lay the resolution on table, was then taken.

For the motion	75
Against it	81

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Rhea having accepted Mr. Forsyth's proposed amendment, as part of his motion—

The main question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division; and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The usual number of petitions were presented and referred; among which was one by Mr. McCoy of Virginia, from an honest couple in his district, who represent that they have been united in wedlock's happy bonds for seven and twenty years, in which time they have added to our population twenty children, nineteen of whom are now living, and whom they have maintained by the product of their manual labor. Conceiving themselves entitled to the favor of Congress on that score, they pray for a donation of public land, to make their declining years more easy to them. The petition was referred to the committee on public lands.

A petition was also presented from C. Hammond, contesting the election of Mr. Herrick, of Ohio, a member of this house, on the ground of his having at the time of his election, and until a few days before he took his seat here, held the office of attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio. This petition was read and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to abolish the internal duties. [The repeal to take place from and after the 31st day of the present month.] The bill was twice read and committed.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, with a view to ascertain the sense of the house on certain points, that the labors of the military committee should not be unnecessarily troublesome to the house, and laborious to themselves, submitted the following resolutions to the consideration of the house:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the regular army who were killed in battle, or died in service during the late war with Great Britain.

2. That it is expedient to provide by law for the disabled and deranged officers of the army of the United States, who served in the late war with Great Britain, donations in land, viz: to each major general 1230 acres; to each brigadier general 1,120 acres; to each colonel or lieutenant colonel 960 acres; to each major 800 acres; to each captain 640 acres; to each subaltern 480 acres.

3. That it is expedient to establish by law three additional military academies; one in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, in the state of South Carolina; one in the vicinity of New York, in the state of Kentucky; one in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, in the state of Virginia; one third of the cadets to be sons of the officers and soldiers of the late army, who died in the service of the United States during the late war.

4. That it is expedient to organize by law a corps of invalids, to be composed of one thousand men.

5. That it is expedient to make provision by law for the repeal of so much of the act of July 6, 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emolument to brevet rank in the army of the United States.

6. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist hereafter of eight thousand men, including the corps of invalids. Provided, that the corps of engineers, the general staff and ordnance department shall be retained as at present established: Provided also, that no part of the army shall be disbanded in consequence of said reduction, but the same shall be effected by permitting vacancies, as they occur, to remain.

7. That it is expedient to provide by law for an additional national armory, to be located on the western waters.

8. That it is expedient to provide for an additional ration to each commissioned officer in the army of the United States.

9. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report bills embracing those objects.

The several resolutions were received and referred to a committee of the whole house for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives, information of what roads have been made, or are in progress, under the executive authority of the United States; the states and territories through which they pass, or are intended to pass; the periods when they were ordered to be made, and how far they have been executed.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution from the senate for admitting the state of Mississippi into the union. The constitution of the state having been read through at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor—the committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution; which was then read a third time, and finally passed.

IN SENATE.—December 9.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, in pursuance of notice yesterday given, introduced the following resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to internal improvements.

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:—“Congress shall have power to pass laws appropriating money for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses. Provided, however, that no road or canal shall be constructed in any state, nor the navigation of its waters improved, without the consent of such state. And provided also, that whenever Congress shall appropriate money to these objects, the amount thereof shall be distributed among the several states, in the ratio of representation which each state shall have in the most numerous branch of the national legislature—But the portion of any state, with its own consent, may be applied to the purposes aforesaid, in any other state.”

The resolution lies on the table for consideration.

Internal Improvements.

REPORT
Of the Committee of the House of Representatives of Kentucky on Internal Improvements.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the acting governor's message as related to internal improvements, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to represent to the house that the subject is rendered peculiarly interesting from our situation at a distance from foreign markets, where alone we are to expect sale for the abundant products with which our fertile soil rewards the hand of industry.

Agriculture is the natural and necessary pursuit of the majority of our citizens; and a reward for their labor can only be found in a profitable sale of their produce. In articles bearing a great disproportion between the bulk and value, the expense and risk of transportation to a distant market, must form a very considerable item in the ultimate price, and constitute a proportionable loss to the producer, on whom it will chiefly fall; consequently, every improvement of the roads and navigable streams, by which the risk and expense of transportation are lessened, is so much saved to agriculture and to the country. Agriculture cannot thrive without commerce to dispose of its surplus produce. The facility and security which are offered to transportation by the improvement of roads and navigable rivers, enable commerce to bring into market the distant and scattered products of the soil. Money judiciously expended on such improvements, is known by experience, not only to add greatly to the convenience and comfort of travelling, and also to constitute the solid sources of the wealth of a country, but to be lasting monuments of the wisdom and foresight of its lawgivers.

Your committee, while impressed with the importance of the subject, are also aware of the difficulties of effecting the objects contemplated, to the extent that could be desired; the difficulty of laying out a portion of the public funds, with economy and advantage, without connecting it with individual interest and enterprise, and at the same time the impracticability of so uniting them in relation to our navigable streams, which are now used almost solely for the exportation of our produce; and when in best condition for that purpose, our citizens are but little indebted to the benefit of improvements, and would conceive it unjust to have to pay a transit duty.

On this branch of the subject your committee ask leave to report a bill making an appropriation, to be applied to improving the navigation of the principal rivers in this commonwealth.

Your committee are of opinion that the improvement of the main roads leading through the state, is a subject of first importance, and merits the immediate attention of the legislature. That in some

instances they may, in a lasting and permanent manner, be turned by individual enterprise, if duly encouraged by acts of incorporation, with sufficient toll to allow a moderate per cent. on the capital expended. In other instances the same object can be effected by adding to that encouragement a subscription on the part of the state for a portion of the stock in such incorporations. Public roads which cannot be turned by either of those ways, or at least until a distant date, can be put in a very superior state of improvement than at present, with less inconvenience or burden to the community, by a radical change of the general laws now existing on that subject. The laws now in force are in their operation unequal, and consequently unjust; they impose the greater burden on the most indigent portion of the citizens, exempting in all instances those who have two or more slaves from labor; being in that respect more exceptionable than a capitation tax. Your committee are of opinion that the demands of a community upon individuals, of either money or labor, should be in proportion to their means of answering such demands. And in the case of a demand for labor, that equality never can be effected with that exactitude and convenience which justice requires, and on that account should be commuted into money. Your committee, from this view of the subject, beg leave to recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient so to alter and amend the laws in relation to public roads, as to commute the labor now required into an *ad valorem* tax, for their repair and improvement, to be levied, collected and applied under the direction and superintendence of the several county courts.

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant charters of incorporation to companies for such portions of our public roads as they shall apply for, allowing a toll or duty proportioned to the extent of their improvements.

[The bill accompanying this report, appropriates 40,000 dollars to improve the navigation of the Kentucky, Green, Salt and Licking Rivers; and appoints three commissioners to superintend each river, requiring from them bond and security for the faithful application of the money.]

NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

It is stated in the late accounts from France, that when the resignation of the Duc de Feltre was made known to the Duke of Wellington, he protested against the measure, and threatened that, if accepted, it would be considered as a measure of hostility to England. The French ministry replied, that as Frenchmen, undeterred by menaces, they would pursue such measures as the interests of France dictated, and that the resignation of the Duc de Feltre would be received the next morning, and that Gouvion St. Cyr would be appointed in his place.

The ministry have also recommended to the king the adoption of the TRI-COLORED FLAG, as the national colors—a complete act of amnesty to be passed, and the emigrants to be permitted to return. The old veterans are also to be taken into the service in the room of the young men who have been placed in their stations.

These are important indications of the state of public opinion in France, and they are in entire accordance with all the recent and authentic advices which have reached us from that country. We hope to be able to lay before our readers some further particulars of these interesting occurrences.—*Dem. Press.*

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 4.

Late accounts from Europe state that Carnot, the patriotic, the estimable Carnot, lived very retired at Magdeburg. It is said he is writing a history of the Revolution in France, and its influence on Europe, from 1789 to the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815. Such a work, from such a pen, would be a valuable addition to the history of the world.

Roger O'Connor has not been abroad since the day after his acquittal. He was, at the latest advices, confined to his room. It was apprehended that his lungs were affected.

By the British ship Thomas, captain Hutchinson, arrived at this port in 42 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Freeman's Journal have received Liverpool papers to the 15th of October; for which they are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Samuel Spackman, to whom the ship is consigned.

Upon a slight perusal of these papers, their contents do not appear to be very important. The Earl of Talbot had arrived in Dublin, and was worn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Alderman C. Smith, a ministerialist, has been chosen Lord Mayor of London. A letter from Hamburg, of Sept. 30, states, that on the preceding Sunday the town of Neustadt, in Holstein, was nearly destroyed by fire. The price of copper has again risen 141. per ton, making an advance of 51. per cent. within a short period. On the 22d September, at 3 o'clock in the morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Angouleme, in France. The Russian Imperial Consul at Hamburg, on the 30th Sept. officially communicated to the captains of Russian ships the important intelligence, “that his majesty the emperor, in concert with the allied powers, has already resolved on the most effectual measures to put an end to the piracies of the Barbary powers.” A cabinet council was held in London on the 11th Oct. on the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg; and the London Globe of the 13th contains an extract from a letter received at Lloyd's, from the agent at Revel, which states, that “orders have been

received for the Russian fleet at this port, consisting of six sail of the line, and some frigates, to be got ready for sea immediately." The same paper says, "new wheat fell this day eight shillings below the price of last week; and old wheat about three shillings." American flour at Liverpool, Oct. 14, as stated in the Courier of the 15th, 52 s 54s. Letters from St. Petersburg state, that immense quantities of hemp, flax, and tallow could not be shipped on account of the scarcity of vessels. Two or three hundred ships, mostly British, had passed the Sound for the higher ports in the Baltic; they would, no doubt, be immediately loaded. Two or three failures, to a considerable amount, had occurred; they were Russian houses.—The Paris papers were chiefly filled with the trials of the assassins of Fualdez, and the conspirators of the Black Pin.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 2. FROM PORTO CAVELLO.

We learn from Capt. Bowers, of the brig Active, that it was reported at Porto Cavello, that the Royalists had suffered a severe defeat at Cumana and Barcelona. Several transports, with troops, arrived at Porto Cavello two or three days before Capt. Bowers sailed, but every thing relating to the affair, which might enable the public to judge of the magnitude of the disaster, was kept secret.

The brig Seneca, Capt. Clark, which arrived at this port last evening from Canton, touched at St. Helena on the 15th of October for supplies and water. The English corvette ship Friendship, bound to Botany Bay, made the Island same time. From the officers of the squadron, and the master intend from shore, Capt. C. received every attention his situation required. Provisions were uncommonly scarce and dear. The crews of the vessels stationed at the Island, had for many months been living on salt provisions. The Conqueror 74, Rear Admiral Plampin, sloop Raccoon, brig Leverette, and 9 small transport ships, were the only vessels there. Things were quiet with regard to Napoleon. His secretary, it was said, had been detected in attempting an illicit correspondence with some person or persons in the town, and had been sent off to the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. Clark has favored us with the particulars of the robbery and plunder of the ship Wabash, of Baltimore, while lying in Macao roads, in substance the same as related by Capt. Dorr, arrived at Boston, who sailed a week before. The body of the chief mate, which drifted ashore near the town, was taken up and strictly examined by the Mandarin, at that place, who had interested himself warmly in endeavoring to detect the perpetrators of this outrage. There seemed no doubt at Canton that this act was committed by persons who were in the habit of visiting ships, as attached to pilot or comrade's boats, or by those persons themselves. They spoke the *lingo* in common use there very well, and were acquainted with the circumstance of Capt. Gant's being at Canton. The comrade's, pilots, &c. had been notified by the authorities in future not to approach vessels outside but at their peril. And our Consul, it was understood, had employed one or two boats to cruise off Macao, with a notice of this transaction to vessels bound in.

It is a singular circumstance that our accounts from the Island of St. Helena are of a later date than from England.—The ship Trident which arrived here on the 22d ult. passed St. Helena on the 12th of October, the same day as the vessel from England sailed from Liverpool; and the Seneca from Canton touched at St. Helena as late as the 15th of Oct.

EXTRACT FROM NATCHITOCHES—DATED "October 17, 1817.

"The patriots in Mexico are forming a rendezvous, with a view to the organization of another auxiliary army on the river St. Marc, on the frontier of Texas, which empties itself into the bay of St. Joseph: this rendezvous is expected to form a general depot for discipline and supplies, and the Mexican patriots mean to afford every encouragement to all who wish to join the standard of liberty.—There is no doubt that they will be able to concentrate a large force there, and the precautions taken to move with discipline and assure supplies, will render every moment they make effective. The people of Mexico are no doubt very ignorant generally, but there is not one of them that does not know the difference between a government within themselves and the oppressive system of Spain and its deputies. They require only a small army well organized, with a suitable staff to conduct details without weakening the line, to become excellent soldiers; they are wonderfully prompt at imitating and acquiring habits that are novel and agreeable to them, and though living in great ways from the tropic, are hardly and can bear privations as well as our Indians. I think many of our young men will find a fine field open here by the beginning of the new year."—Aurora.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The captain of the sloop Randolph, arrived at Norfolk on Friday last from St. Augustine, brought advices that the Spaniards had assembled a force, for the protection of that place, amounting to from twelve to fifteen hundred regular troops, besides a considerable body of militia. The Spanish government brig San Fernando had recently brought a reinforcement of troops from Havana, besides money and military stores. The inhabitants were under no apprehension of an attack from the "patriots" of Amelia.

Markets at St. Augustine were very dull, and there were few transactions of commercial nature.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Frankfort, Dec. 19.

"The bill from the house of representatives, providing for a new election, was, by the opposition party, taken up as soon as it was reported to the senate. It was moved to dispense with the second reading, for the purpose of committing it to a committee of the whole, for discussion; a course uniformly adopted on all important subjects, and agreeable to parliamentary usage. This was denied by the opposition, who avowed their disposition not to discuss the subject at all, but to reject the bill on its first appearance. Upon the motion for a dispensation of the rule, Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Barry contended warmly for its propriety, alleging that it was an important measure, called for by the voice of the people; that the petition of the smallest portion of citizens was entitled to the respect and attention of the legislature at all times; that the present measure was demanded by a large majority of the people of Kentucky; that it was undeniable in the representatives of the people to treat it with disrespect. Mr. Owens, from Adair, avowed his determination to reject the bill at once. This man is looked to as the leader of the governor's party. He declared that he disdained and abhorred the measure.—With some difficulty, the friends of the bill succeeded in a motion to adjourn. On next day, Wednesday, the question was met upon the second reading of the bill. Mr. F. Johnson opened the discussion with considerable ability. His arguments were strong and convincing. He offered some new and interesting views on the constitutional question, and lashed with severity the executive cause. He also took occasion to chastise Mr. Owens for his expression, that he disdained and abhorred the measure. Mr. Bledsoe followed in an able speech, unanswerable in point of argument, and unrivalled in point of eloquence. It will bear a comparison with the best speeches that have ever been delivered on a political question in the United States. He took up the greater part of two days. I fear that a portion of it will be lost, as Mr. Kendall was unable from indisposition to attend the senate the second day of the debate. When Mr. Bledsoe had concluded his speech, there was a pause for some minutes; every one looked to Mr. Bridges and Owens, who had taken notes at considerable length, for a reply; but they looked in vain.—Not a word was said by them. Just before the question was put, Mr. Barry rose and remarked, that upon a question so deeply interesting to the community, it was not his intention to have given a silent vote; that he was prepared to give his views to the senate, and felt anxious to do so. But after the able discussion and unanswerable arguments of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bledsoe, it would, he said, be presumption in him to attempt to throw additional light on the subject. As the field of argument had been yielded to them, it would be assailing a vanquished enemy, who seemed to have submitted at discretion. The non-election members submitted to all this, and said not a word in vindication of their opinions. The vote on the bill was 14 to 18.

"A bill has passed the senate, to incorporate Sanders's manufacturing company, and I hope it will pass the house of representatives. It will be important to Sanders, and to the public also."

SENATE OF KENTUCKY.

The majority of this body manifested, on the new election question, such a gross contempt for the public will, and such a degree of violence and indecency in the manner in which they treated the subject when it came before them from the house, that we trust their constituents will bear them in mind at the next election. When the bill providing for a new governor, was taken up in the popular branch of the legislature, its friends, though comprising about two thirds of that branch, anxiously invited debate; they passed it through all the legislative forms, and expressed an ardent wish that their adversaries should take their own time for its discussion. The election not being designed until August next, the friends of the people's rights perceived no necessity for hurrying the bill through the legislature; they wished all the light thrown on the subject, of which it was susceptible; they desired, for themselves and their constituents, all the information which the pretended sticklers for the constitution could give on the great question; and they did not finally pass the bill for some days. But "a time-serving" and sycophantic senatorial majority, "disdaining and abhorring" the public voice and the people's rights, outrageously endeavored to suppress debate; they trampled on the sacred forms of legislation, in their zeal to court executive "good will," and to heap insult and indignity on the people. They "disdained" even to give a reason for rejecting an important measure. These men; these "no-party" men; these enlightened few, who were, according to a certain *Burrill*, elected for four years, in order that they might be placed beyond the reach of popular excitement; these would-be nobility and privileged class, will be made, by an injured and an indignant people, to feel the just effects of their aristocratic and insulting proceedings, and of their violation of the public rights. The greater number of them will be turned out; they will not even have the consolation of reflecting, in their obscurity, that they have been faithful servants of the people, whom they were chosen to represent.

People of Kentucky! As you value your precious liberties, the dear inheritance purchased by the toils and blood of your revolutionary ancestors, remember, at the polls, the men of the senate, who, unmindful of their real station of representatives, and presuming to act as your superiors and masters, outraged the inestimable right of suffrage, and voted, against your declared will, to continue in office as your governor, for three years longer, a person whom you never voted for as such, and who would never have been chosen by you for that station.

ALARMING!

The "National Register," published in Washington City, has just discovered that the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress possesses "a species of magical power," which enables him "to regulate matters and things so as to become a formidable political adversary to any administration, and might even carry his point in opposition to the sentiment of congress!" This must be truly an astonishing and alarming discovery, for which the sapient Editor of the Register is entitled to a patent, or a pension, from the administration. The "magical power," which the Speaker possesses, is simply the appointment of committees, and the preservation of order in the proceedings of the house.—Now, when no committee can finally decide on any measure for that body, and when even the Speaker's decisions, on points of order are subject to its revision, we cannot, for our souls, perceive any extraordinary, dangerous, or magical influence in the presiding officer of the house of representatives. It is true that the office is one highly honorable; it is equally true that its present incumbent is a gentleman of commanding talents and merited popularity. But Mr. Clay would probably, in any situation, hold over the minds of those with whom he acted, that degree of influence which generous probity, agreeable manners, ardent patriotism, and great genius generally acquire.

When thirty years experience has resulted in no discovery, previous to that now promulgated, of mischief from the influence of the Speaker, it is not a little surprising that, at this late day, some timid or servile executive sycophant should propose to disrobe the Chair of the House of its little power, lest that power should be wielded against the administration. Mr. Monroe will not, we presume, feel much obliged to any weak-nerved courtier for thus sounding an alarm of danger to his administration, where none exists, and where surely it is not his interest that it should be forced into existence by indiscreet zeal.

A congressional influence, rivaling that of the executive, so far from furnishing a legitimate cause of alarm, is extremely desirable to every reflecting republican. If our government contain any of the seeds of corruption and tyranny, they are in the executive department.—The power to bestow all lucrative and honorable ministerial offices at home; to send splendid missions abroad; to command the military and naval forces of the country; to create reputation with a smile, or to blast it with a frown, resides in that department. The people are more inclined to cherish an affection for the President, than for congress, as all experience proves. If, therefore, the office of Speaker, or the talents of any gentleman who may now or hereafter occupy it, should withdraw from the executive some portion of its splendor and influence, we should rejoice at it.

"ALL ON ONE SIDE!"

The order for suppressing the revolutionary establishments at Amelia-Island and Galvestown, is not very consistent with the past conduct of the United States in relation to the former place, and to the disputed territory in West Florida. In and before the late war, Amelia-Island, in the hands of the Spaniards, was converted into a nest of smugglers, and a medium for the introduction into our country of imported negroes and prohibited merchandise. The place could then have been quite as justifiably taken as now, especially when it was in the hands of a royal government, which was largely indebted to us for spoils, and from

which we had received numerous injuries and insults. It is at this time in the possession of men who claim to act under the authority of a South American republican government; and it is not now used for more injurious purposes to us, than it was when it was permitted by the Spanish government to become a medium for the violation of our laws by smugglers. It will be remembered too that Pensacola was used to our injury, by the savage and civilized enemy, in the late war, as freely as if it had been a British port, or an Indian town. Still our government scrupulously abstained from "suppressing" the smuggling and other more hostile proceedings against us at those places, except in one instance, in which Gen. Jackson assumed the responsibility of expelling the British from Pensacola. When we exercised so much forbearance towards the Spaniards, is it consistent, is it honorable, is it justifiable, is it not actually playing into the hands of Spain, for us how to display our energy, our patriotism, and our valor, in "suppressing" the establishments of men, who at least profess to be republican patriots, and have as yet evinced only friendship for the United States? We shall not attempt to justify the present proceedings at Amelia, because we are not sufficiently acquainted with them, and because their justification is not necessary to shew the propriety of our animadversions on the conduct of the government in relation to that place. After pocketing so many insults from Spain, it is not very magnanimous to put forth our strength for the purpose of crushing a small band of those who are warring against her. As to the idea, suggested by Mr. Nelson, that the patriots should be obliged to us for suppressing an assemblage disgraceful to their cause, we think that it little becomes us to boast of such an exploit at that point of view, and that the patriots will not feel very grateful for it, when we have refused to perform even the poor office of recognizing their independence. As to the establishment at Galvestown, it is necessary only to remark, that we understand that it was some time ago voluntarily relinquished by those who made it.

HUGH NELSON, of VIRGINIA.

It will be seen from the congressional debate which we publish to-day, that in his zeal to defend the executive design of suppressing the assemblages at Amelia and Galvestown, Mr. NELSON inserts in his speech, not only what he actually did say, but additional remarks, which, it seems, he intended to make! This is really a novelty in the publication of legislative debates, which we conceive to be disingenuous, and not very honest.—A member of congress should appear, in print, in the dress which he assumed in debate; he should not be permitted to fortify his speech with observations he never uttered, especially when they are merely designed to display a warmer zeal in his devotion to executive policy. Of two other modes he might have availed himself for the expression of his important additional views; he might have given them either in some subsequent debate, or under his own signature in a separate article in the National Intelligencer. However, we should not have noticed this interpolation, this little artifice, in the speech of Mr. Nelson, had we not remembered the disgraceful public denial, by this same gentleman, of certain sentiments which he uttered in a congressional speech on measures preparatory to the late war. He did then say in substance, in his place, that our constitution was not calculated to stand the shock of war; and he chimed in with federalism, in some of the false alarms, which were propagated about French dictation and French ambition.—The substance of his speech was faithfully published; it shocked his popularity in Virginia; he became alarmed; he wrote a letter disavowing the sentiments attributed to him; he promised to report his speech in the National Intelligencer, as he said he delivered it; but he failed to fulfill his promise; he dared not to change a speech to which there were so many ear-witnesses. In addition to this description of the gentleman's political morality and sincerity, he seldom appears, when he speaks, to have any fixed principles or object; his eloquence can be truly characterized only as *boisterous* *humbug*; his feelings, natural or artificial, toss him about without consistency or mercy; he lacks intellectual ballast; his mind is constantly bewildered in its own inextricable mazes.

A late London Courier complains that the American ships of war are underrated, or that they have a greater strength than they are rated at. It becomes John Bull to make such a complaint, when he was the first to set the example, and pursue the practice; but a late British order in council has directed that henceforward ships shall be rated according to their actual force; and the Courier supposes that America may adopt a similar measure. The chagrin of England at our naval victories, displays itself in every variety of little excuses, complaints and subtleties.—"You may know the wounded pigeons by their fluttering." But her people are now very civil in their language to us; and it would mortify us to be behind them in good manners. It would, therefore, be well for us to gratify them by changing the rates of our ships *pari passu* with them, especially as we can do so without at all endangering our naval superiority or reputation, and without impairing the ability of our ships and men to beat those of England on equal grounds.

The Boston Patriot, on the authority of a Connecticut pilot, stated that the resolution of the representatives of that state, giving to Commodore Hull a sword and pair of pistols as a testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry and skill in the capture of the Guerriere, was rejected by the federal council.—This appears to have been a mistake; but the error does not tend to excuse the disgraceful conduct of the federal legislatures of Connecticut, who, while they ruled the state, passed no complimentary vote on the first of our naval victories, achieved too, as it was, by one of their own native citizens!

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The latest news from Mexico represents the patriot Gen. Mina as making rapid progress towards the capital of that province. He had cut to pieces three different royal regiments, who had attacked him. His movements are stated to be extremely judicious. He has taken the important posts of Leon and San Luis de Potosi. A royal convoy of 5,000,000 of dollars, due at Vera Cruz, was supposed to have been captured by the patriots, bands of whom frequently appeared in view of the walls of that city.

The Steam Boat VESUVIUS, got off of the bar at Flint Island on Sunday 14th December, and proceeded on her passage to N. Orleans, where she has probably arrived.

In the senate of Kentucky, Mr. BARRY has introduced a resolution for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and a bill to make a turnpike from Lexington to Cleveland's on the Kentucky river.

The following are the yeas and nays in senate, on the bill providing for a new election. Let the public mark the men who said *Nay* to a measure vindicating the sacred right of free suffrage:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bledsoe, Chambers, Given, Johnson, Parks, Perrin, South, Outgate, H. Taylor, Thompson, Wood and Yancy—14.

NAYS—Mr. Ewing, Messrs. Bartlett, Bridges, Crutcher, Eve, Faulkner, Griffin, Hardin, Harrison, Hillyer, Jones, Owens, Simrall, R. Taylor, Welch, Wickliffe, Wilson and Worthington—18.

Department of State.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1, 1817.
The 5th volume of the new edition of the Laws of the United States having been published, those members of the 13th and 14th Congress, who are by law entitled to sets, and to whom it may be convenient to receive them at this place, will be furnished with copies on their making known to this Department their respective places of residence.
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Dec. 27, 1817—3t

United States' troops were concentrating, at the latest dates, towards Amelia Island, to be joined by a small naval squadron, with a view, no doubt, to execute the executive order to suppress the patriot establishment at that place.

Major C. VANDE VENTER, of the army, has been appointed by Mr. Calhoun Chief Clerk in the war department.

A resolution to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, and another canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Tombigbee, and otherwise to improve the navigation of the Tennessee, has been adopted in congress, on the motion of the celebrated JOHN HOLMES, of Massachusetts.

The bill totally abolishing the internal taxes, from the 31st inst. has passed the U. S. house of representatives, by a majority of 161 to 5—all the Kentucky members present voted for it. It has no doubt passed the senate, and become a law before this.

JAMES PRESTON is re-elected Governor of the State of VIRGINIA for the year ensuing.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday Dec. 2. ISAAC WEAVER was elected Speaker of the Senate, and WILLIAM DAVIDSON Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM GRAY is unanimously re-elected President of the U. S. Branch Bank at Boston, and JAMES A. BUCHANAN of that at Baltimore.

ISAAC LAWRENCE is appointed President of the Office of Discount and Deposit in New York, in the place of John Jacob Astor, declined.

The shock of an earthquake was felt by a number of persons in Frankfort and Maysville, Kentucky, on Wednesday night, the 10th inst.

BOUNTY LANDS.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the U. S. house of representatives, that a bill was yesterday reported, to authorize the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands for money, at the rate of one dollar and forty cents per acre. As it is at least possible, if not probable, that this bill will pass, let the sober and discreet soldier of the late army hold up his patent. Instead of fifty dollars for his hundred and sixty acres, he will get fifty dollars a year for four successive years. This is a prize which will well repay the patience of waiting its award.

Nat. Intel.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 15.

INDIAN FIGHT.

The Cherokees and their allies, with the loss of one man killed and a few wounded, have killed 83 and taken upwards of 100 of the confederacy formerly mentioned, with much plunder, and have destroyed the crops and burnt the town of the Osages of Arkansas. It is also said that a number of scalps taken from the whites were found with the baggage of the Osages.

MARRIED on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Rainey, Mr. JOSEPH LEXIST of Harrison county, to Miss ELEANOR MONTGOMERY of Scott county.

HEMP.

THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.

WM. R. MORTON & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 27—4t

REMOVED.
WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstore.
Dec. 27—4t

THE NAVAL TEMPLE.

CONTAINING a complete history of the Battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from its establishment in 1794, to the present time, including the wars with France and Tripoli, the late wars with Great Britain and with Algiers, with elegant engravings.
Just received, and for sale, by
JAMES M. PIKE,
Main street Lexington.
N. B. Just received also, as above, a few elegant WORK BOOKS, for the Ladies.
Dec. 27—3t

TO CABINET MAKERS.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of MAHOAGANY VENEERING, also, 1 inch and inch PLANK, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his store in the new building on Limestone street, opposite Keen and Lanphear's tavern, and next door to Higgins and Pritchard's new store.
J. C. WENZEL.
Dec. 27—4t

A POCKET BOOK.

OF Red Morocco, was lost on Monday evening last, by the subscriber, somewhere on the 1st of the Creek road, or the road leading from it, between Lexington and Hay's Mill. It contained one note for 77 dollars, payable to me 25th December, 1818, and several other papers. Any person who will bring me said pocket book and its contents, or leave it at this office, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.
JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Jessamine, Dec. 27—3t

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGGS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the court-house, where every attention will be paid to travelers and customers in general.
LUKE USHER.
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Dec. 27, 1817—3t

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1817.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that an election for twenty Directors, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday the 5th day of January next at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.
Extract from the second article of the eleventh section, of the act of incorporation.—"Not more than three fourths of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, who shall be in office at the time of an annual election, shall be elected for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

FOR SALE.

At Auction, on the 25th of January next, on the premises,

A GOOD FULFILLING MILL, in complete operation, with all the machinery and utensils in good order, among them a patent Shearing machine. It is situated on Clear Creek, in Woodford county, one mile from Castleman's Tanyard. The APPARATUS will be sold with or without the mill house and 16 acres of land adjoining it.
GEORGE D. CORNISH.
Woodford, Dec. 27—3t

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN up, by Joseph Craig, living near Hickbee's Mill, one BAY MARE, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some white hairs in her forehead, right eye blind, has a sore back with the backband, a natural pacer; no other marks perceivable. Appraised to \$20, before me, this 6th day of October, 1817.
JOS. ROBB.
Dec. 27—3t

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kentucky.

THE Grand Councils of the Chapters at Lexington, Frankfort, and Shelbyville, convened at Frankfort on the 4th December, A. D. 1817, A. L. 5617, and in the year of the discovery 2348, and having constituted and organized a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for the state of Kentucky, elected the following officers:

M. E. Comp. JAMES MOORE, Grand High Priest.
JOHN WILLET, Deputy Grand High Priest.
GEO. M. BIRB, Grand King.
WM. G. HUNT, Grand Scribe.
Comp. CHARLES S. TODD, Grand Secretary.
WINGFIELD BULLOCK, Grand Treasurer.
C. W. CLOUD, Grand Chaplain.
S. H. WOODSOX, Grand Marshal.

E. PARMLEY.

DESPERATELY announces to his friends and the public, that he intends to remain in Lexington until the first of January, and will be happy to devote a share of his time to the duties of his profession.
Persons wanting his professional services, will please to make immediate application at his room in the house occupied by Dr. Briggs, opposite Keen & Lanphear's Hotel.
Dec. 13—3t

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Dec. 13—3t

PROPOSAL
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK ENTITLED
*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-
ernment, What are the Legitimate Terms of
Admission to Visible Church Communion?*
BY ADAM RANKIN,
Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

It is agreed, that communion presupposes
union; and that, in every association, sig-
nals are essential to union and communion; and
that invisible union is essential to divine com-
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-
munion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.
*A Professor of Theology;
His Son;
A Dutch Female;
Caru, the Professor's wife, and
Adult Sons and Daughters;
A Doctor of Divinity, and
The joint Session of both the Doctors.*
SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.
*The Professor of Theology, and
A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and
His Student, now on trial for holy office.*
These debate the above point before the
Grand Sanhedrim, 1st. From Scripture; 2d.
From facts in the primitive Christian Church;
3d. In the times of reformation; 4th. From
that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.
Part 2d. Objections canvassed; Part 4th.
The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sec-
tarian communion in relation to a particular
church; to the church at large, and the sur-
rounding world.

The Sanhedrim is an august assembly of di-
vines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom
of the age.
The President, the judge and moderator;
for he sits in each occasion requires, with
the utmost propriety and majesty, sup-
porter and conductor of the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine,
second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-
fessor of theology with great eclat; but when
from nature or habit contracted in his office,
is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of
handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in
modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-
fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-
rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there
was unbounded confidence; all liberties given
and taken which might enable each party to do
justice to the subject and amuse the assembly
with words of witty invention, without fear of
offence, by which their Dialogues merited the
name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.
The work will be printed in the form of an
octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-
per, neatly bound and lettered.
The price to subscribers, thus bound, will be
\$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine
paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on
coarse paper in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who
will interest themselves in this work, shall be
acknowledged at least with the common title.
The author intends to publish a list of the
subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.
When 500 copies are subscribed, the work
shall go to press.

The public's humble servant,
LEXINGTON, Sept. 20, 1817.
ADAM RANKIN.
Subscriptions received to the above work,
at this office.

S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-
tion to devote himself to the practice of
Law. His office is kept in a front room of the
brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's
Inn. 4-11
January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.
Wanted a large quantity of
GOOD SOUND WOOD,
FOR which the highest price will be given
IN CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30-17.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-
tles, under the direction of the Agricultural So-
ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-
venience of those who wish to improve their
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price of
good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal
of his kind in the state; his calves selling from
\$6 to \$10 dollars from common cows, and
from blooded cows as high as \$25 dollars. I
have not heard of a single one of an inferior
description—all are greatly superior to those
by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington, July 26, 1817-17

J. NORVELL & CO.
At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.
Are prepared to execute every kind of
PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and
promptitude, such as
CARDS, HEAD-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,
BLANK FORMS, &c.
They have one of the most complete off-
ices in the country, for printing jobs of every de-
scription; and respectfully solicit a continuance
of that liberal share of support, with which the
Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto
been favored. July 26-17

CARDING & FULLING.
AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort
road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL
carded & 6d per pound. Also, FULLING &
FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the
best manner, at all times, having water the
year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of
very strong coarse Sateen, very suitable for
Negroes clothing, and some Woadens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816—34-17

A SERVANT WANTED.
WANTED immediately to hire, by the
year, a WOMAN SERVANT, qualified
to cook, wash, and perform other labor for a
small family.—Enquire at the Gazette Office.
November 22-61.

ESTATE.
TAKEN up, by Thomas Smith, in Jessamine
county, near Mount Pleasant Meeting
House, a ROAN MARE, three years old, two
white feet on the right side, a blaze face, about
13 1/2 hands high; appraised to \$15, before me,
a justice of the peace for said county. Given
under my hand this 24th day of October, 1817.
JAMES DUNN.
Dec. 13-31

Kentucky Insurance Office,
22d Nov. 1817.

An annual meeting of the Stockholders
will be held at their Office, in Lexington,
on Thursday, January 1st, 1817.
C. BRADFORD Cashier.
Nov. 22-61.

FOUNDRY
FOR BRASS & IRON
MACHINERY

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-
ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends
in general, that he now carries it
on in all its branches; that all kinds of
BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had
on the shortest notice and in the best manner;
also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for
thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—32-17

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,
WANTED.
SAML & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the
highest price in cash for prime Bear and
Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse.
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

AN ELECTION
OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington
for the ensuing year, will be held at the
court house in said town on the first Saturday
in January, under the superintendence of John
Bradford and John Fisher.
By order of the Board.
JOHN FOWLER, C'm.

December 6-41.
* The Reporter and Monitor will please in-
sert the above 3 times.

Bradford & Megowan,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
HAYING formed a connection with CHAS.
BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission
Business will in future be conducted under the
firm of
BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper
streets; where they will punctually attend to
any business confided to them.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817-17

CASH advanced upon consignments.
Auction & Commission Bu-
siness.

THE subscribers inform the public, that
they have taken, for a term of years, large
and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late
Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the
above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments, will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales
at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
N.B. They will also attend particularly to
out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture,
Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817-17

THE LATTER DAY
LUMINARY,
BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR
THE UNITED STATES.

THIS work shall comprehend the general
scope of Missionary and Religious intelli-
gence, interspersed with select moral Essays
and Criticisms, interesting fragments of His-
tory and Geography, impressive Facts and An-
ecdotes, Biographical sketches, Reviews, Obitu-
ary notices, Poetry, and whatever can be
obtained to render the work in the greatest
practicable degree acceptable and useful.

The LATTER DAY LUMINARY shall be pub-
lished quarterly, in the months of February,
May, August, and November, commencing
with the year 1818. It shall be printed on ex-
cellent paper, in the best manner, containing
of least 36, probably 64 pages, and shall be
conveyed to subscribers, that is, to the prin-
cipal towns, court-houses, and villages in those
sections of the country through which the sub-
scribers are scattered.

The work will be afforded at 25 cents a
number, in case the payments are regularly
made in advance for two numbers; but the
price will be raised to 34 cents if not paid in
advance.

Subscribers shall pay semi-annually, and regu-
larly, fifty cents on or before the first day
of January, and fifty cents on or before the first
day of July. If not paid in advance, the semi-
annual payments will be 62 cents.
Subscribers may cease taking the work at
any time, by making known to the publishing
committee a wish to that effect.

Any person who becomes responsible for
eight subscribers, or for eight copies, shall
have a ninth copy, gratis.

Those who wish to take the ANNUAL REPORT
of the Board, shall be supplied with it at 25
cents a copy, to be paid at the same time with
one of the semi-annual payments for the LUMI-
NARY.

WILLIAM STAUGHTON,
BURGIS ALLISON,
HURDIE G. JONES,
LUTHER RICE,
Dec. 13-31
Subscriptions for the above will be received
at this office, and by Mr. Stout, who is agent for
this place.

REMOVAL.
BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,
HAYING removed their Auction & Commis-
sion Store, to the house formerly oc-
cupied by John Jordan dead, and lately by Cor-
nelius Coyle; where they will continue in the
AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS
AS USUAL.

Regular Sales every Wednesday and Sat-
urday Mornings. Lex. Dec. 20, 1817-17

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY No. 1.
The Members will attend their stated meet-
ing, at Mr. Connel's, on the 1st Saturday
in January, at 6 o'clock P.M.

AN ELECTION
Officers for 1818 will take place at this
meeting—A general attendance is expected.
Dec. 29-31 THOS. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

THE TAMMANY MILLS
ARE again in operation, on an enlarged
scale.

PRICES.
SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a superior
quality, per bbl. \$5
Do. 100 lbs. 2 50
Any smaller quantity at the same rate.

COMMON FLOUR, per 100 lbs.
from \$1 75 to \$2
Any smaller quantity at the same rate.

BRAN, per bushel, 8 15 cts
SHOPS, 12 12
SHIP STUFF, 25
CORN MEAL, unusually good, 37 12

After the first day of January, the above ar-
ticles will be delivered, at the prices annexed,
to all persons who may desire it, residing with-
in the town limits. Orders left at the Mills,
or with the Driver, shall receive prompt atten-
tion.

SCREENINGS, &c. sold at the Mills.
The highest prices will constantly be given
for WHEAT and CORN.
JOHN & THO. P. HART.
Lexington, Dec. 20-17

BRADFORD & WILSON,
BOOK BINDERS.

HAVE removed their Shop to the new
framed house on Upper-street, opposite
Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction
Room, where they intend carrying on the
above business extensively, and in all its varie-
ty. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can
be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern,
and bound either with plain or with patent iron
backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in su-
perior style and on the shortest notice.
Lexington, July 12-17

Partnership Dissolved.

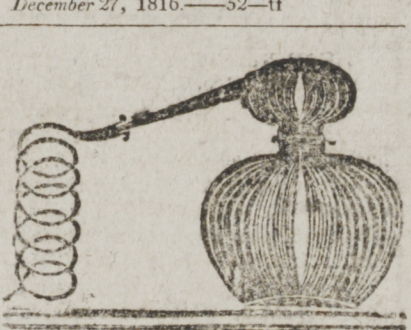
THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those having demands on the firm, are re-
quested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same.
All indebted to the firm are to make
payment to Ashton & Beach, who are autho-
rized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816.

The Coach Making Business,
In all its various branches, is still carried on
at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where car-
riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired
on the shortest notice, and in the neatest man-
ner, and on the most reasonable terms.

THE WESTERN
Piano Forte Manufacture.
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing
Office.

T. L. EVENDON,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,
(many years in London, and five years
in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies
and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that
he has removed to Lexington, where he manu-
factures Piano Fortes, which, for goodness,
beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled
from any source; on the truth of which asser-
tion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to
ask that patronage from a discerning public, for
which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is
found that his Pianos (on the result of long
experience) are preferable to others of Amer-
ican make, and no dearer—and equal to the
best imported—made of better materials—and
the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that
he will meet that encouragement that skill, li-
berality and industry may reasonably hope for
from a liberal public, which will at all times be
gratefully received by their most obedient ser-
vant,
December 27, 1816—32-17



STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has
on hand stills of different sizes and of the
best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a
quantity of Copper, which enables him to fur-
nish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at
the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry
on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
Two or three Journeymen Tanners would
be employed, to whom the highest wages will
be given.
LEXINGTON, Oct. 1, 1816. 7-17

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The sub-
scriber has lately enlarged his establish-
ment by additional buildings, and will now be
enabled to supply the public by wholesale and
retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal
in quality to any manufactured in the United
States, and with the best DIPPED and
JOLLY CANDLES. Commissioners, Con-
tractors and Merchants, who may purchase
those articles either for the foreign or home
markets, or those who want them for domestic
use, will find it to their interest to call on
him, or to give him their orders, which will
be promptly attended to and faithfully ex-
ecuted.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and
Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES
and POT ASHES, at the above factory.
41
October 10, 1814.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. FAUCHER acknowledges, with gra-
titude, the favors and encouragement
she has received from the Ladies of Lexington
and its vicinity; and informs them that she has
removed from Main-street, to a Brick House
on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs.
Bradford & Megowan's Auction Store, where
she will continue the MILLINERY BUSI-
NESS as formerly, with the altering and
bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the
neatest manner. She has on hand, and will
continue to keep, a handsome assortment of
RIBBONS, with other trimmings of the new-
est Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably
low. Also, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAFT and
MUSLIN, and Drapery of every description,
done at the shortest notice, on the most rea-
sonable terms.
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40-17

CASH
Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and
COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS,
at the Auction and Commission Store of
LEXINGTON, Sept. 13-17

TOBACCO.
1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in
constant operation. The business will
hereafter be conducted under the firm of
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the
customary prices. The Company continue to
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-
ket price will be given. They also want a
quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff,
for which they will give a liberal price. They
have for sale, an extensive Machinery for card-
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-
ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.
MORTON, or THOMAS BOULEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19-17

Thomas M. Prentiss,
HAYING rented the residence of the late
Mr. John W. Stout, on Main Cross street,
for a term of years, will have ample accommo-
dations, and will resume his School on Monday,
Dec. 29th. Children from the country may
board in his family, on reasonable terms.
Dec. 20-31 THOS. M. PRENTISS.

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he
still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old
stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st.
and the court-house, where he hopes by his
attention, to merit a continuation of the sup-
port that has been so liberally given to the
house, particularly by travellers and others.
JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 17

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN
GENERAL.
JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind. Cot-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one Spinning Throat of 108 spindles,
with all the necessary preparation machinery;
and will have finished by the first of January,
1817, two more machines of the same amount.
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,
can also be accommodated with a first rate
workman to superintend their business.

42—
October 14, 1816.

NOTICE.
A. LE GRAND having taken into partner-
ship Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction
and Commission Business will in future be
conducted under the firm of
A. LE GRAND & CO.
13th Sept 1817 17

DISSOLVED.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of
parties.

NOTICE
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the
business of said concern will be closed by the
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-
debted thereto, to come forward and settle
their accounts respectively. And to whom
those who also please to apply to whom the
firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27-17

ELEGANT GENERAL
ATLAS.
THE subscribers, in connection with J. H.
EDDY, Geographer, propose publishing
by subscription, A SERIES OF GENERAL
SHEET MAPS, consisting of those only which
are calculated for common use, and embracing
all the recent discoveries and changes up to
the time of publication. The set consisting of
twelve sheets, as follows: Maps of the World,
glacial projection, 2 sheets.—The World,
Mercator's projection—America, Europe, Asia,
Africa, North America, South America, 2
sheets.—United States, and the British Posses-
sions in North America—will be delivered to
subscribers on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
1. The size of each sheet will be about 20 by
22 1/2 inches, engraved in the first style, from the
latest and most authentic documents.
2. They will be printed on superior vellum
paper, manufactured for the work, and colored
in an elegant and appropriate manner.
3. They will be published in three numbers,
each containing four sheets, and delivered to
subscribers, folded on guards, at \$6 a number,
payable on delivery.
4. Persons collecting subscriptions for six
sets, and becoming responsible for their pay-
ment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions will be received by the pub-
lishers in Philadelphia, at No. 10, Library
street, (where some of the Maps may be seen)
and by J. H. Eddy, New-York.
The utility and convenience of Maps of the
description now presented to the public will
be true to be acknowledged by all persons ac-
quainted with the subject. Being Maps of gen-
eral reference; they contain every place of
any importance, without those minute and use-
less details which are often embraced in ex-
pensive works of this nature, which are calculated
rather to retard, than accelerate geographical
information.

Sheet Maps, when carefully delineated, are
a larger size, they are procured at less than
one fourth of the expense, are more portable,
and used with greater facility, either in the
sheet or mounted on rollers, as may be most
convenient to the possessor; they also afford
at a single glance, a more satisfactory view of
the relative situations, with the comparative
importance of all the different Nations which
they represent.

To Travellers, Maps of this description will
be found highly interesting and convenient, as
they furnish a distinct view of the principal
Cities, Towns and Villages; the Seas, Lakes,
Rivers and Mountains, with the extent of the
Kingdoms, States and Principalities of the
known World.

The materials for these Maps have been
carefully selected and arranged in the most
approved manner for the general reference;
the Chart of the World will exhibit the routes
of all the eminent circumnavigators, and all
other matters which can contribute in any
manner to its accuracy and utility. The other
Maps were prepared with equal care and at-
tention, the proof sheets of which, together
with that of the World, will be revised and cor-
rected by J. H. Eddy, and all the recent discov-
eries and improvements inserted.

It is deemed unnecessary to urge any thing
further in recommendation of the work, as
specimens will be submitted to the public, as
far as circumstances shall render it practicable.
With this view, and relying on the accuracy
and correctness of the Maps to ensure an ade-
quate remuneration, the publishers were in-
duced to commence the engraving, without
soliciting patronage, until they should be en-
abled to exhibit a portion of the work at the
same time; they have accordingly prepared
the Maps of Europe and Morocco's World for
that purpose, which are now ready for the
inspection of persons inclined to aid the under-
taking.

It was originally intended by the publishers
of the AMERICAN ATLAS, (the terms and pros-
pects of which have been submitted to the
public) to have incorporated the above Maps
with that work; it has since, however, been
considered proper to publish them separately,
as the size of the State Maps will differ mate-
rially from those now offered. The plan of the
AMERICAN ATLAS, as altered, will be hereafter
presented to the citizens of the United States
or their support.

Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co.
Philadelphia.
Nov. 15-81

Subscriptions to the above work received
at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watson, of Phila.)
GRATEFUL for the very flattering encour-
agement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, returns his sincere ac-
knowledgments to his numerous friends and
the public in general, and begs to assure them
that having completed arrangements for more
extensively carrying on his business, their or-
ders shall be attended to with a degree of
punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled
in the western country.

Gentlemen once leaving their measures with
him and addressing him by letter, can have a
complete suits of the most fashionable clothes
sent to any part of the country on the shortest
notice.

MILITARY UNIFORMS,
LADIES' HABITS, &c. executed in a superi-
or style.
Two or three young lads of respectable
families will be taken as apprentices.
A few good JOURNEYMEN TAILORS
wanted, to whom constant employment and
liberal wages will be given.

The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and
Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the
above three times, and send their bills to this
office for collection.
Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817-17

State of Kentucky.

Payette Circuit, set.—September Term, 1817.

JOSEPH SMITH, complainant a-
gainst WILLIAM HARRY, and } In Chancery.
JAMES OWENS, defendants.

THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and the defendant William Harry,
having failed to enter his appearance herein
agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the said defendant Harry is not an inhabi-
tant of this commonwealth—therefore, on the
motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is
ordered that unless the said Harry shall appear
here on or before the first day of the next
February Term of this court, and answer the
complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for
confessed against him, and it is further
ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper published in Lex-
ington, eight weeks, as the law directs.

A copy. Teste,
THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
November 1, 1817-81.

CLERK WANTED.

A PERSON of good character, well acquaint-
ed with accounts, may find employment
by enquiring of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40-17

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING
COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a
quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags,
which are necessary to enable them to man-
ufacture the important article of fine Paper, of
which so much is annually imported, and might
be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of
the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to
adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern
states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usu-
ally hung up in a place, convenient for the
purpose, and in which are deposited the rags
that almost daily appear in every large family.
At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus at-
tended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-
money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine
bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price
in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow
made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-17

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois Terri-
tory, appropriated for bounties for military
services, having been surveyed, and the sur-
veys received at this office, the distribution of
the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will
commence at this office on the first Monday in
October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Mis-
souri Territory are expected in a few months,
when a similar distribution will take place, of
which timely notice will be given in the news-
papers. Those who wish to locate their war-
rants in Missouri Territory, may send them
after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has re-
ceived from the Department of War a land
warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in
this office, may obtain a patent by sending to
this office the warrant or notification, first
writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois
Territory, and the patent to be sent to the
Post Office at—"

Signed, ———
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or
shall hereby notify the General Land Office not
to deliver them to their agents heretofore ap-
pointed, will be retained, subject to their fur-
ther orders.

Members of Congress who have deposite
(in this office) soldier's warrants or notifica-
tions, may obtain patents for them by sending
the receipts which were given by the office,
and instructions relative to locating the war-
rants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United
States will give the above so many insertions as
will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the
papers to his office, and a bill, received; the
money will be sent by mail.

JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 18-12.

NOTICE.
HAYING engaged in a new concern, it be-
comes necessary for me to close all my
former business; therefore, those who have
claims on me will please to call immediately for
a settlement of them, and those indebted to me
are requested to make payment without delay.
HIRAM SHAW.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817-17

MUSEUM.

THE Proprietors of the Museum respectfully
inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexing-
ton and its vicinity, that they will exhibit on
MONDAY next, and continue some time, at
the Rooms under Mr. Durand's Ball Room, in
Short street, a PANORAMA VIEW OF THE
CITY OF ROME, as it now stands, with its
environs and the Ruins of Ancient Rome.

Likewise, an elegant Museum of WAX-
WORK, consisting of Figures, as large as life,
of